







Bob Steele

FILM WORK TO BOB ISN'T WORK TO HIM, IT IS A FORM OF RELAXATION BECAUSE HE EN-JOYS HARD-RIDING, FIST-FIGHTS (HE WAS INTER-SCHOLASTIC MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMP AT SCHOOL) AND TACKLING OF VILLIANS (HE HAD AN UN-USUAL SCHOOL GEIDIRON RECORD)!

> AT SCHOOL HE WAS A FOUR-LETTER ATHLETE IN FOOT-BALL, BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, SWIMMING. HE WAS AN ICE-MAN LIFE-GUARD AN ALSO A BOXER.

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IN THE CANTINA AT SOMOZA — AND SENOR BENSON WILL PAY PLENTY DINERO TO THE MAN WHO

PLENTY DINERO TO THE MAN WHO
WILL LEAD HIM TO
THE RUSTLERS! CARRAMBA!
NOT TOR ME!!

NOT FOR ME!

THERE ISN'T A MAN IN THE WHOLE DISTRICT'LL DO IT! THOSE MEXICANS ARE PLUMB SCARED TIM, YOU'VE

TO DEATH GOT TO FIND THE

MAN — WHILE YOU WERE

AWAY WE LOST FORTY HEAD

OFF THE WEST ACREAGE—



I'LL GIVE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE MAN WHO HAS THE NERVE TO GET BACK THAT FORTY HEAD

AND BRING IN THE



















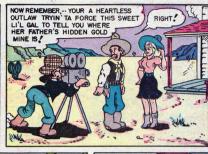










































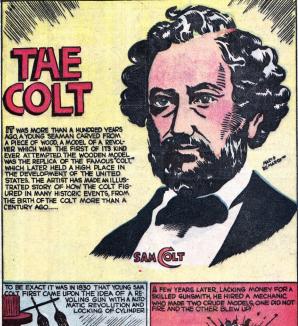




YESSIR, PECOS BILL















PATENT WAS GRANTED TO HIM FOR HIS FOLDING-TRIGGER HAMMER REVOLVER AND HAMMERLESS RIFLE.





SAM TRAVELED TO ENGLAND, HERE HE APPLIED FOR A BRITISH PATENT FOR PROTECTION ON HIS GUN.















THIS RAILROAD WHICH WAS EXPAN-DING OVER BARREN PLAINS AND WOODED WILD LANDS, DEPENDED UPON COLT RIFLES AND REVOL-VERS AGAINST THE HOSTILE CHEY-ENNES AND SIOULI NDIANS.

BELOW ARE SOME OF THE POP-ULAR MODELS USED IN THE WEST







THE COMING OF THE GOLD RUSH ERA SKY-ROCKETED THE SALE OF THE COLT GUN WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY SELLING FOR \$25 TO THE OUT FITTERS WHO IN TURN SOLD THEM TO THE MINERS FOR \$150 TO \$250!





Pioneering With Gen. Putnam

From The Scrapbook of Col. Jim McCoy

The next time you visit Lake George and observe its placid waters it will be difficult for you to realize that this little picture lake was once the scene of bloody battles and savage Indian attacks. The magnificent foreats, reflected in the calm surface of the blue waters, are so restful that the cruelties of savage fighting hardly seem to have a place in such a setting. Now a number of hotels grace the banks of Lake George, Sail-boats and cances of summer holidayers dot its waters. Peace reigns where once chaos was the master.

We must thank General Putnam for this fairy land. He was born in 1718 when roads were dangerously narrow and clearings unsafe. Children did not go alone to school because of the unfriendly Indians.

Young Putnam learned to shoot and trap and became noted as a fine fisherman. He had a good vigorous frame and loved the forest. Many a day he had to cut his way through this same forest to make a path that would lead him to school. Israel went to school but left before he mastered the three R's. General Putnam was often heard to say "Self-reliance makes the man. A pioneer's son from early youth is taught the battle of adversity. He learns a rough and hard-grained philosophy, fire, determination and perseverance."

Israel Putnam could not write his name, but he did things. Long before the United States was united, Israel Putnam lived where forests were deep, men were rough and passions were strong. To Putnam, who was looking for adventure, this was an ample opportunity to gratify his desires.

Even as a small boy, this little pioneer possessed a coolness and daring which made him a leader among his contemporaries.

One day when very young he climbed a tree in order to save a bird's nest. Just as he was about to reach the nest, his clothes caught on a limb. He slipped to one side and would have fallen to the ground had not a curved branch caught and held him. One of his playmates named Randall was in the group, with a rifle under his arm, Randall was noted to be a creak shot. Putnam called to him.

"Jim Randall is there a bullet left in your rifle?"

"Yes," answered the laughing Randall, who had never seen such a funny sight as Putnam presented.

"You see this limb that holds me prisoner up here? Fire at it." Jim Randall was very reluctant about obeying this order. He was afraid he might hit Putnam instead of the limb.

"Shoot," answered Israel. "Better blow out my brains than allow myself to be choked to death, as I soon shall be if you don't shoot. Shoot! I tell you, Shoot!"

A sharp crack sounded in the forest; the splinters flew from the branch that held Israel, and with a thump, the future general fell to the ground.

"Are you hurt?" asked his companions.

"No! and furthermore, I aim to have that bird's nest." Two dâys later Young Putnam returned, climbed that same tree and captured his prize.

Israel Putnam grew up with deeds of daring. Life in old New England was good for
hunters, pioneers, and frontiersmen. Land was
cheap and easily had, men married early in
life, and raised large families. Putnam, too, took
a wife at the age of twenty and settled near
the Mohegan River at Pomfret, Connecticut,
upon a plot of cleared ground that his father
had given him.

He lived happily for a number of years, interesting himself in his farm and the breeding of sheep. His flocks were the finest in that part of the country and he made a great deal of money from the sale of his wool. There was a large powerful female wolf nearby who liked mutton as well as he did. Each night she would raid the farm, sinking her cruel jaws into the throat of an unsuspecting lamb, kill it and drag the body home to her lair to feed her numerous young.

Putnam became enraged when he saw his flock diminishing. Traps were set for the old wolf. Once she was caught but gnawed her toes and regained her liberty. They set dogs on her trail but she eluded them.

they said.

Putnam was burning with anger and vowed to avenge the loss of his sheep. A large group of men and boys gathered at the mouth of the cave where the wolf lived, bringing straw and sulphur to smoke out their enemy.

Several hounds entered the cave but the wolf bit and clawed them so savagely that she drove them yelping, to the open. Smoke and sulphur fumes could not move her. With glowing eyeballs and savage howls, she stood at the mouth of the cave and dared her oursuers.

For twenty-four hours she kept the huntsmen at bay and Putnam lost all patience. "I am going into the cave myself!" he shouted.

"No! No!" cried the men, "you will be torn to shreds."

Putnam could not be dissuaded. He selected two pieces of birch-bark, lighting one for
a torch and holding the other before him as
he penetrated the gloomy depths of the cave.
The way was low and narrow—he had to advance on his hands and knees. He tied a rope
to one foot and slowly crawling along, soon
came to the rear of the cave. There stood the
wolf backed against the wall, snarling at him.
She snapped at him, opened her jaws, and moved forward as though she were going to spring.

Putnam pulled on the rope and like sailors upon the windlass of a vessel, hand over hand they dragged him back into the open. His clothes were torn, he was bruised and scratched, but his first words were, "Boys, give me my fife, I'm going in again, and finish that woft."

In a moment he was in the mouth of the cave crawling towards the savage animal who, terrified at the burning birch, slank back into the cave. Nearer and nearer came the angered Putnam until the flickering gleam of his torch made it possible for him to spot his enemy. Then, raising his rifle to his shoulder, he fired at the head of the wolf. A dull roar was followed by a cloud of suffocating smoke. Giving a kick to the rope, the fearless Putnam was pulled into the open, dragging the wolf by its head.

The newspapers of France and England featured this heroic battle, but as was the custom, exaggerated the deed and stated; "There were ten wolves in the cave, and a bear with her cubs." "Put" had a reputation far greater than he was entitled to for this episode.

When the British and American troops gathered at Fort Edward for an advance upon the French strongholds at Crown Point and Ticonderoga on Lake George, "Old Put" was sent forward to discover the number of the enemy and the disposition of its forces. With him went young Lieutenant Durkee, who was as brave and skilled as Putnam himself. The French had an unusual method of arranging their sentinels which caused the two scouts much difficulty. The English posted their guards near their fires but the French and Indians kindled their fires in the centre of their line, and posted their sentries in the surrounding darkness. Thinking the French patrols were behind the fires, Durkee and Putnam crept forward and were soon in the circle of bright flames. Suddenly a raging war-whoop rang out, and there they were discovered by their Indian enemies. A shot rang out, injuring Durkee in the thigh. Knowing that safety lay only in flight, they turned to make a getaway.

Crash! sounded the rifles in the rear, and a hail of leaden missiles surrounded them. They reached a giant log and crouched well beyond

the range of the bullets.

Putnam began to laugh thinking that they

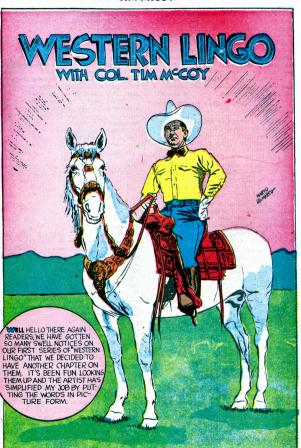
were now out of danger.

"Let's drink to our good fortune! I've a little rum in my canteen, Durkee, you drink first." Just as it reached his lips, there was a Whizz! as a bullet pierced the tin. Not a single drop of rum remained. They both laughed at his, but stopped laughing when they found next day that they had fourteen bullet holes in the blanket they carried wrapped around their shoulders. "It was indeed a narrow escape,"

"Old Put" was the hero of many hazardous adventures. One day, he and a few men were in a boat on the Eastern side of the Hudson River. Suddenly he heard a whistle from the opposite shore announcing the approach of danger; the men shouted to him that a band of Indians were descending upon him. Below was a waterfall and rapids of unknown dangers. What was he to do? As the warning reached him, he caught sight of the Indians. If he crossed the river he would be instantly killed. Unhesistatingly, he turned the bow of the boat towards the rapids and was soon headed for the eddying current. The boat swirled in the current and Putnam's companions looked about them in terror. Old Put did not lose his head. Quickly seizing an oar, he stuck it through a rowlock in the stern and guided the little boat through the foaming waters to safety. Putnam's fame became well established not only among white men, but among the redmen as well.

In December, 1779 he began to feel ill and not many years after that he died quietly at his farm, surrounded by his loved ones. He was buried with 'all the honor it was possible to bestow upon a soldier who had so prominently figured in the history of the New World.

So let's bow our heads and utter a prayer of thankfulness for such brave heroes as our Pioneering General—Israel Putnam.



TIM MECOY















PEWEYIDON'T KNOW
HOW THIS WAS
EVER GIVEN
THIS NAME, BUT
IT MEANS A
SIX-SHOOTER













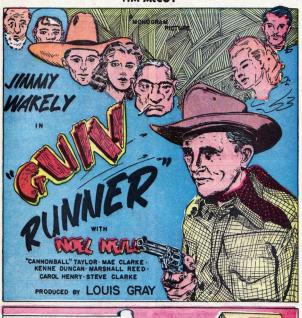


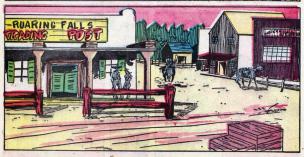












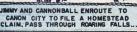






















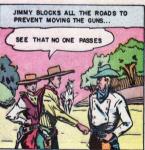


















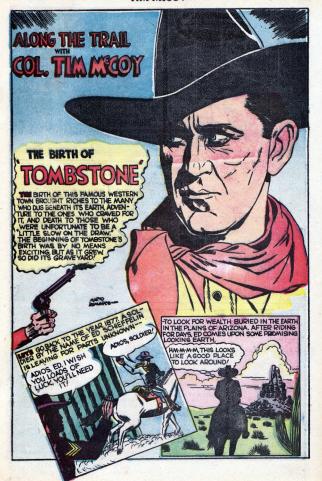


















ETER HE HAD RECORDED HIS CLAIM,
HE HEADED FOR HIS
BROTHERS HOUSE TO
TRY TO PERSUADE HIM
TO DIG OUT THE RICH
ORE THAT WAS BURIED
IN TOMBSTONE.



AFTER SUCCEEDING IN PERSUADING HIS BROTHER AL IN JOINING HIM, BOTH HEAD FOR THE CLAIM.

WELLA THERE
I'I S, RIGHT DOWN
THERE IN THAT
LITTLE VALLEY
KIDDING WHEN
YOU CALLEDIT
TOMBSTONE

TIM MCCOY





WHEN THE NEWS GOT AROUND OF THE RICH STRIKE, MINES WERE STAK-ED OUT IN THE VIC-INITY OF THE SCH-IEFFLIN MINE.















THE FEUD BETWEEN THE EARPS AND CLANTONS BROUGHT TOMBSTONE'S HISTORY TO ITS HEIGHT IN DISORDER. IT STARTED WHEN THE CLANTONS AND MILOWERYS, A GROU OF COWBOYS ACCUSED DOC HOLLIDAY, A MEMBER OF THE EARP CLAN, OF HOLDING UP A STAGE-

COACH AND KILLING-

BUD PHILPORT A MEMBER OF THE CLANTON MCLOWERY GROUP

HOLLIDAY, WE ARE ACCUSING YOU OF

YOU MEN ARE THE KILLING OF BUD GOING TO HAVE PHILPORT AND HOLD- A HARD TIME INGUP THE STAGE! PROVING THAT!



THE CLIMAX CAME WITH A GUN-FIGHT AT THE OK CORRALIN



MILLINGS BETWEEN THESE TWO GROUPS CONTINUED UNTIL THE REMAINING EARPS FLED AFTER KILLING MORE MEN



WELL READERS, THERE YOU HAVE THE BIRTH HISTORY OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS WESTERN TOWNS, THERE WERE MORE KILLINGS AND MASSACRES LATERON, BUT GRADUALLY LAW AND CREER WAS RESTORED AND TOMESTONE SET THE DOWN TO BECOME A QUIET WESTERN TOWN





JOHAN DE SCHEIMES CALLED
THE DISCOVERER OF GREAT SALT LAKE
IN 1824, AND WAS ONE OF THE FIRST
WHITE MEN TO EXPLORE THE YELLOWSTONE PARK REGION EXTENSIVELY. HE
BUILT FORT BRIDGER, ATRADING POST IN
1842 ON THE BLACK FORK OF GREEN RIVER.
HE COULD MAP ANY PART OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS WITH CHARCOAL ON A PIECE OF

PIONEER AMONG PIONEERS

JIM BRIDGER

JIM BRIDGER, BORN IN 1795, BEGAN HIS FRON-TIER EDUCATION AT FORT OSAGEIN BIO AND LATER WORKED WITH THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUR COMPANY, HE SCOUTED MANY TRAILS, IN-CLUDING THE ONE THAT BEARS HIS MAME,

HE WAS SUCH A GREAT SCOUT, THAT THE U.S. ARMY LOOKED FOR HIS ADVICE IN FRON TIER MATTERS, ALIVE BRIDGER WAS A LEG-END, WHEN HE DIED, HE IN SPIRED COUNTLESS OTHERS TO FOLLOW HIS TRAILS.

MIB BECAME FAMOUS AS A MOUNTAIN MAN FOR ABOUT FIFTY YEARS HE TRAVELED OVER THE ROCKIES. SHOT BY AN INDIAN, HE CARRIED AN ARROW HEAD IN HIS BACK FOR THERE YEARS, AND THE WOUND NEVER BECAME INFECTED, HE WAS THAT TOUGH!

